by a column of mercury of a constant cross sectional area of 1 square millimetre, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres at the temperature of melting ice may be adopted as 1 ohm.

(5) That the value of the standard of resistance constructed by a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the years 1863 and 1864, and known as the British Association unit, may be taken as ·9866 of the ohm.

(6) That a material standard, constructed in solid metal, and verified by comparison with the British Association unit, should be adopted as the standard ohm.

(7) That for the purpose of replacing the standard, if lost, destroyed, or damaged, and for ordinary use, a limited number of copies should be constructed, which should be periodically compared with the standard ohm and with the British Association unit.

(8) That resistances constructed in solid metal should be adopted as Board of Trade standards for multiples and submultiples of the ohm.

(9) That the standard of electrical current should be denominated the ampere, and should have the value one-tenth (0·1) in terms of the centimetre, gramme, and second.

(10) That an unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with the specification attached to this report, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second, may be taken as a current of 1 ampere.

(11) That an alternating current of 1 ampere shall mean a current such that the square root of the time-average of the square of its strength at each instant in amperes is unity.

(12) That instruments constructed on the principle of the balance, in which by the proper disposition of the conductors, forces of attraction and repulsion are produced, which depend upon the amount of current passing, and are balanced by known weights, should be adopted as the Board of Trade standards for the measurement of current, whether unvarying or alternating.

(13) That the standard of electrical pressure should be denominated the volt, being the pressure which, if steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is 1 ohm, will produce a current of 1 ampere.

(14) That the electrical pressure at a temperature of 62° F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell, may be taken as not differing from a pressure of 1·433 volts, by more than an amount which will be determined by a sub-committee appointed to investigate the question, who will prepare a specification for the construction and use of the cell.

(15) That an alternating pressure of 1 volt shall mean a pressure such that the square root of the time-average of the square of its value at each instant in volts is unity.

(16) That instruments constructed on the principle of Sir W. Thomson's quadrant electrometer used idiostatically, and for high-pressure instruments on the principle of the balance, electrostatic forces being balanced against a known weight, should be adopted as Board of Trade standards for the measurement of pressure, whether unvarying or alternating.

We have adopted the system of electrical units originally defined by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and we have found in its recent researches, as well as in the deliberations of the International Congress on Electrical Units, held in Paris, valuable guidance for determining the exact magnitudes of the several units of electrical measurement, as well as for the verification of the material standards.

We have stated the relation between the proposed standard ohm and the unit of resistance originally determined by the British Association, and have also stated its relation to the mercurial standard adopted by the International Conference.

We find that considerations of practical importance make it undesirable to adopt a mercurial standard, we have, therefore, preferred to adopt a material standard constructed in solid metal.

It appears to us to be necessary that in transactions between buyer and seller, a legal character should henceforth be assigned to the units of electrical measurement now suggested, and with this view, that the issue of an Order in Council should be recommended, under the Weights and Measures Act, in the form annexed to this report.

Specification referred to in Resolution 10.

In the following specification the term silver voltameter means the arrangement of apparatus by means of which an electric current is passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water. The silver voltameter measures the total electrical quantity which has passed during the time of the experiment, and by noting this time the time-average of the current, or if the current has been kept constant, the current itself, can be deduced.

In employing the silver voltameter to measure currents of about 1 ampere, the following arrangements should be adopted. The kathode on which the silver is to be deposited should take the form of a platinum bowl not less than 10 cm. in diameter, and from 4 to 5 cm. in depth.

The anode should be a plate of pure silver some 30 square cm. in area and 2 or 3 millimetres in thickness.

This is supported horizontally in the liquid near the top of the solution by a platinum wire passed through holes in the plate at opposite corners. To prevent the disintegrated silver which is formed on the anode from falling on to the kathode, the anode should be wrapped round with pure filter paper, secured at the back with sealing-wax.

The liquid should consist of a neutral solution of pure silver nitrate, containing about 15 parts by weight of the nitrate to 85 parts of water.

The resistance of the voltameter changes somewhat as the current passes. To prevent these changes having too great an effect on the current, some resistance besides that of the voltameter should be inserted in the circuit. The total metallic resistance of the circuit should not be less than 10 ohms.

Method of making a Measurement.—The platinum bowl is washed with nitric acid and distilled water, dried by heat, and then left to cool in a desiccator. When thoroughly dry, it is weighed carefully.

It is nearly filled with the solution, and connected to the rest of the circuit by being placed on a clean copper support, to which a binding screw is attached. This copper support must be insulated.

The anode is then immersed in the solution, so as to be well covered by it, and supported in that position; the connections to the rest of the circuit are made.

Contact is made at the key, noting the time of contact. The current is allowed to pass for not less than half an hour, and the time at which contact is broken is observed. Care must be taken that the clock used is keeping correct time during this interval.

The solution is now removed from the bowl, and the deposit is washed with distilled water and left to soak for at least six hours. It is then rinsed successively with distilled water and absolute alcohol, and dried in a hot-air bath at a temperature of about 160° C. After cooling in a desiccator, it is weighed again. The gain in weight gives the silver deposited.

To find the current in amperes, this weight, expressed in grammes, must be divided by the number of seconds during which the current has been passed, and by 0·001118.

The result will be the time-average of the current, if during the interval the current has varied.

In determining by this method the constant of an instrument the current should be kept as nearly constant as possible, and the readings of the instrument taken at frequent observed intervals of time. These observations give a curve from which the reading corresponding to the mean current (time-average of the current) can be found. The current, as calculated by the voltameter, corresponds to this reading.

NOTES.

THE International Meteorological Conference at Munich was opened on August 26. Dr. C. Lang, Director of the Bavarian Meteorological Service, was unanimously elected President. Prof. M. W. Harrington (Chief of the United States Weather Bureau) and Prof. E. Mascart (Director of the French Meteorological Service) were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. R. H. Scott (Secretary of the Meteorological Office), Dr. F. Erk (Munich), and M. L. Teisserenc de Bort (Paris) were elected Secretaries. Thirty members were present, including representatives from Brazil, Queensland, and the United States. We hope in a future number to give some account of the proceedings.

DR. BARCLAY, whose death at Simla has been announced, was working on the Leprosy Commission, and his loss is described by the Indian press as not only a severe one to India, but for the whole scientific world. His special study was cryptogamic botany. He made important researches in diseases of Indian plants, and had gained a continental reputation. Several of his papers were published in the Linnean Society's Transactions. His great ambition was to solve Indian wheat disease, and he was to have studied coffee disease in Southern India next winter.

Partly owing to Dr. Barclay's death, the Indian Leprosy Report will be delayed a short time. The practical work is virtually completed, and the Draft Report for the Government of India is in type. The chief work now consists in correcting the proofs and the preparation of the plates, maps, and statistics. On the two main questions with which they were to deal, viz. the contagiousness and hereditary transmission of the disease, the Commission have come to a unanimous decision, but their conclusions will not be known till the Report is published by the National Leprosy Fund.

The statutory ninth meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists began in the hall of the Inner Temple on Tuesday, when an address was delivered by the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

An election to the Coutts Trotter Studentship, at Trinity College, Cambridge, will take place next month. Applications from candidates must be sent in to the College office, addressed to the Secretary of the Coutts Trotter Studentship Committee, on or before October 15. The studentship is tenable for two years, and is for original research in physiology or in physics.

We are glad to learn that a number of the friends of the late Mr. N. R. Pogson are thinking of raising a memorial to him in Madras.

With reference to a recent note, we learn from New South Wales that the Minister for Mines and Agriculture (the Hon. Sydney Smith) has appointed Mr. Niel Harper, formerly a dairy farmer of excellent repute in the South Coast District, to take charge of the travelling dairy, which is to be sent to the different districts of the colony under the control of the Department of Agriculture. It will be necessary for the Agricultural Society, or a local Committee, to provide the requirements of the dairy such as a building suitable for its operations, and giving accommodation sufficient for ten pupils, who will be thoroughly instructed in all dairying operations. Also, for the carriage of the plant to and from the nearest railway station or wharf to the scene of operations, together with the necessary labour to assist in the rough work of cleaning up, &c. The Society, or Committee, will need to provide also a sufficient supply of milk, say about fifty gallons daily, for the operations of the dairy, and plenty of clean water for washing butter and cleaning up. Each Society, or Committee, undertaking to furnish these requirements will be entitled to nominate at least ten pupils (either male or female) for the full course of instruction in dairy operations, who will afterwards be examined with a view to receiving a dairy certificate in the event of their showing a satisfactory knowledge of the course of instruction. Of course the general public will be admitted to see all the operations of the dairy, which will work for ten days at each place where set up. All district Societies and Committees desiring to have the benefit of this course of instruction for their localities should make early application to the Director of Agriculture, from whom regulations and instructions can be obtained. Is our Minister of Agriculture doing anything similar?

At the request of the Russian Ambassador in London, the Secretary of State for India has asked the Government of India to afford facilities to Prof. Tichomiroff, who is about to visit certain parts of India, Ceylon, and China, with the view of studying the administration of botanical gardens and cinchona plantations, and to M. Gondatti, who is about to study tea and silkworm cultivation in India, Ceylon, and China.

Captain Wahab, R.E., will have charge of a party which is to make a survey of the country round Aden during the coming winter.

Mr. Griesbach, of the Geological Survey of India, has proceeded with a survey party to Upper Burmah, where he will remain about two years to examine thoroughly the geological condition of the country.

An important resolution of the Government of India on the reorganization of the superior staff of the Indian Forest Department has been issued. At an extra yearly cost of three lakhs of rupees, the Imperial and Provincial Services are to be separated. The Imperial is to be recruited solely under covenant with the Secretary of State, and the average pay raised 6 per cent. The Provincial Service gives 126 appointments, up to 600 rupees a month, to natives of India. The Forest Department is the first to introduce a complete scheme under the Public Service Commission.

Nine members of the *Kite* Arctic Expedition arrived at Halifax, N.S., on August 30. The Expedition reached 77° 43′ N., and 70° 20′ W. They have brought with them immense collections of flowers, herbs, and butterflies, some of which were previously unknown. It is stated that "they found all the published charts of Greenland to be incorrect."

Experiments for the production of artificial rain are now being made in Texas. They are conducted by members of the Signal Corps, acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, and have been undertaken in accordance with a vote of the United States Congress. Adequate reports on the subject have not yet reached this country, but it is claimed that the experiments have been attended by remarkable success.

Mr. George Forbes, writing to the *Times* on August 31, gave the following account of a meteor which he had seen at Maidenhead on the previous evening at 8h. 22m.:—"It was brighter than Jupiter when I first saw it; it lasted three seconds from the time I first saw it, steadily increasing in size and brightness, becoming pear-shaped, and blue showing in its rear part when at its brightest—*i.e.* just before extinction. There was no train, the luminosity not extending more than 1° behind it. At the end it became intensely bright, and then disappeared suddenly. It passed a little south of α Cassiopeiæ, and also a little south of γ Andromedæ. I first saw it at 1h. 45m. R.A. and 50° N. Decl., and it ended at 2h. 0m. R.A. and 39° N. Decl."

In the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift* for July, Prof. H. Mohn discusses the present methods of reduction of meteorological observations; after the completion of twenty-five years of observations at the Norwegian stations, he has decided upon making certain more or less important alterations, commencing from January 1 last. (1) As regards pressure, to introduce the correction for standard gravity at sea-level, in latitude 45°, which amounts to 0·16 inch between the equator and the Poles, and to as much as 0·03 inch between two extreme stations of the Norwegian system. And to apply a correction due to diurnal range (to be determined from hourly observations) to the monthly means obtained and published from two or three observations daily. (2) Similarly, for temperature and humidity, to apply corrections to the published monthly values obtained from two or three daily observations. He fully explains the methods he has adopted for obtaining the corrections to be applied, and we think the matter is worthy of the attention of meteorologists who publish their results. Prof. W. von Bezold gives an interesting summary of his paper on the theory of cyclones, which he laid before the Berlin Academy in December last, and in which he treated of the more recent views regarding the laws of atmospheric circulation; he also refers to various points which have to be dealt with for the further advancement of the science.

M. Lancaster has recently indicated in *Ciel et Terre* the divergences from normal temperature in Europe in the five years 1886–90. It appears (and is shown in a map) that the centre of the "island of cold" lies over the north of France, the south of Belgium, and the most western parts of Germany. From this centre the cold decreases pretty regularly outwards on all sides to a nearly circular line of *nil* divergence, which, embracing the whole of Great Britain, crosses the south of Sweden, then goes along the German-Russian frontier, through Hungary, the south of Italy, the north of Africa, and across Spain. Throughout this inclosed region abnormally low temperatures have prevailed. Siberia, too, shows thermal depression, which M. Lancaster thinks may be connected with that in Western Europe.

Sr. H. Morize, astronomer at the Observatory of Rio de Janeiro, has just published a "Sketch of the Climatology of Brazil," which will be welcome to meteorologists, as hitherto systematic observations have only been published for a very few points of that immense country, covering 39° of latitude. The present sketch has been drawn up mainly from the observations of travellers and private observers. We can only extract a few brief notes. Thunderstorms are very frequent all along the coast, and are mostly harmless; regular cyclones are very rare—the most dangerous winds are the pamperos, which blow from the south-west, and have been fully described by the late Admiral Fitz-Roy, and a still more rare and dangerous wind which blows from the south-east. As regards temperature, the author has divided the country into three zones, and some valuable data are given for various localities. Parts of the country are subject to prolonged drought; it is said that at Pernambuco no rain fell during the whole year 1792, and a third of the population died from its effects; droughts have recurred during the present century with some regularity, the last being in the year 1888–89. The most complete series of observations is that for Rio de Janeiro, which dates from 1781, with occasional interruptions. The highest shade temperature was 99°·5 in November 1883, and the lowest 50°·4 in September 1882. There are also good series of observations for Rio Grande do Sul and São-Paulo.

One of the most important contributions made of late years to our knowledge of the embryology of flowering plants is to be found in a paper by a lady, Mdlle. C. Sokolowa, in the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow. It relates especially to the formation of the endosperm within the embryo-sac of Gymnosperms, the particulars of which are described in great detail. The process is somewhat intermediate between that of ordinary cell-division and that known as free cell-formation. It is a group of short cells belonging to the parietal layer of this endosperm that ultimately develop into the corpuscles or secondary embryo-sacs, the homologues of the archegones of Vascular Cryptogams. In the tendency displayed by *Pinus* and *Cephalotaxus* towards the early differentiation of these cells, Mdlle. Sokolowa sees the foreshadowing of the process which is universal in Angiosperms, the formation of the embryonic vesicles before that of the endosperm. *Ephedra* exhibits a still closer approximation in this respect to Angiosperms than to the Conifers. In the same number of the *Bulletin* is an interesting and important paper by Prof. Goroschankin on the "Structure and Reproduction of *Chlamydomonas*." The former paper is written in French, the latter in German.

The survey of the cañon of the Colorado has now been completed, and Mr. R. B. Stanton has given a full account of it in the American *Engineering News*. In spite of the great depths of the cañon and the cliffs of sandstone, marble, and granite composing it, a railway can in his opinion be built through it without much tunnelling, thus opening up some of the grandest scenery of the world. In many places the cañon expands into wide valleys, and even where it narrows there are terraces along the sides like the "parallel roads" of Glen Roy in Scotland, which seem designed by nature for track and rail. The tributaries which enter the cañon laterally are as a rule small, and can be easily bridged. The distance of 1019 miles through the cañon district will only comprise 20 miles of tunnelling and 99 miles of granite cutting.

At the meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, on June 24, Mr. C. Darley exhibited some very large examples of the shells of the mud oyster (*Ostræa edulis*, var. *angasi*) obtained during dredging operations in Rozelle Bay, Sydney Harbour. They occur in great numbers at a depth of 10 to 12 feet below low water-mark beneath a layer of black mud 3 to 4 feet thick, and are much larger than specimens now to be found living in the harbour. The two valves of one pair weigh 3 pounds 12 ounces, and measure about 8 × 6 inches.

In *Nature Notes* for August Mr. R. T. Lewis, on the authority of a correspondent in whose trustworthiness he has entire confidence, gives a curious account of the appreciation with which the song of the Cicada is heard by insects other than those of its own genus. The correspondent has frequently observed in Natal that when the Cicada is singing at its loudest, in the hottest portion of the day, it is attended by a number of other insects with lovely, gauze-like, iridescent wings, whose demeanour has left no doubt on his mind that the music is the attraction. The Cicada, when singing, usually stations itself upon the trunk of a tree with its head uppermost, and the insects in question, to the number sometimes of fifteen or sixteen, form themselves into a rough semicircle at a short distance around its head. During a performance one of the insects was observed occasionally to approach the Cicada and to touch it upon its front leg or antennæ, which proceeding was resented by a vigorous stroke of the foot by the Cicada, without, however, any cessation of its song. The insects composing the audience are extremely active; and so wary that they take flight at the least alarm on the too near approach of any intruder. Some of them, however, have been captured; and on examination these "proved to belong to the same family as that most beautiful of British insects—the lace-wing fly, which, indeed, they closely resemble except as to size, their measurement across the expanded wings being a little over two inches; they have since been identified by Mr. Kirby at the British Museum as *Nothochrysa gigantea*."

According to a telegram through Dalziel's agency from Vancouver, the Canadian Pacific steamer *Japan*, which arrived there from Hong Kong and Yokohama on August 30, has reported a terrific typhoon at Kobe on the 16th inst. All the steamers in the harbour dragged their anchors, and many native boats were cast ashore and their crews were drowned. A German steamship was driven ashore and eight of the crew were drowned, and an Indian barque *Singlas* was wrecked, and all on board were lost. Her Majesty's gunboat *Tweed* sank. Altogether among natives and foreigners it is believed that 250 lives were lost. The wind did much damage inshore. In one coast town forty-five persons were killed by falling houses.

The Science and Art Department has issued its Directory (revised to June 1891), with regulations for establishing and conducting science and art schools and classes.

The University College, Bristol, has issued its Calendar for the session 1891-92. While the College supplies for persons of either sex above the ordinary school age the means of continuing their studies in science, languages, history, and literature, it claims especially to afford appropriate and systematic instruction in those branches of applied science which are more nearly connected with the arts and manufactures.

Sir William MacGregor, Governor of British New Guinea, recently ascended Mount Yule, or Kovio, as he prefers to call it. The Kovio range is volcanic and isolated from the main chain, of which Mount Owen Stanley is the culmination. The Kovio range is under 11,000 feet high, and is wooded to the very summit. Native tracks lead through the forest to the top of Mount Yule, on the south-west front of which there is a magnificent series of cascades, having a height of 4000 feet in all. A new river and a new lake were also discovered; but the animal life of the region was far from abundant.

The last Bulletin of the Geographical Society of the United States contains an interesting paper on the curious discovery of human remains under the Tuolumne Table Mountain of California. Bones of men and grinding instruments were there found by Prof. Whitney, embedded in auriferous gravel under lava at the foot of the mountain. Remains of plants belonging to the Tertiary age, and the bones of extinct Mammalia, such as the rhinoceros of the West and the American mastodon, are also met with in the same strata. Pestles, mortars, and broken spear-heads are the most remarkable of the implements discovered.

From the last Report of the Council of the North China Asiatic Society of Shanghai we learn that the printers have now in hand a most valuable work by Dr. Bretschneider on the "Botany of the Chinese Classics," the publication of which, on account of its length and technical difficulties, has been much delayed. Some time, however, must yet elapse before it can be issued. Mr. Faber has undertaken the difficult task of correcting the printer's proofs and adding many notes, which will render the work the most comprehensive and useful book which has yet appeared on Chinese botany.

The new number of the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* (Band iv., Heft 4) opens with an interesting paper by Prof. A. C. Haddon, on the Tugeri head-hunters of New Guinea. Mr. J. J. M. de Groot has an article on the wedding garments of a Chinese woman, and Dr. Julius Jacobs discusses (in Dutch) the ideas of Dr. Ploss on the origin of circumcision.

Messrs. West, Newman, and Co., have reprinted from the *Journal of Botany* for 1891, a "Key to the Genera and Species of British Mosses," by the Rev. H. G. Jameson. The author explains that his work is not intended to take the place of a more detailed text-book, but merely to serve as a clue by which the student may ascertain in what part of his book he should look for the description of any unknown specimen.

We have received a Report on Astronomical Observations for 1886, by George H. Boehmer. Directors of observatories, and astronomers generally, are earnestly requested by Mr. Boehmer to criticize his work freely, and to send him such corrections and additions as may seem to them necessary or desirable.

Messrs. W. Wesley and Son have published a catalogue of botanical books which they are offering for sale.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Macaque Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus* ♀) from India, a Pinche Monkey (*Midas œdipus* ♂) from New Granada, presented by Mr. H. Wather; a Roseate Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) from Australia, presented by Mrs. Any Jones, F.Z.S.; a Slender-billed Cockatoo (*Licmetis tenuirostris*) from South Australia, presented by Miss Caplen; a Marbled Polychrus (*Polychrus marmoratus*), a Thick-necked Tree-Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*) from Trinidad, presented by Messrs R. R. Mole and F. W. Urich; a —— Salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*) from North America, presented by Mr. J. H. Thomson; a Smooth Snake (*Coronella lævis*), European, presented by Mr. F. C. Adams; a Great Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), a Greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*) from Australia, deposited.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

Stars having Peculiar Spectra.—From a communication by Prof. E. C. Pickering to *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3054, it appears that the hydrogen lines G and *h* are bright in a photograph of the spectrum of a third-type star, D.M. + 39° 4851 (R.A. 22h. 24·7m., Decl. + 39° 48′, 1900), taken on July 6. And an examination of the photographs of this region taken on different dates has confirmed the long-period variability of which this spectroscopic appearance is now recognized as a distinctive feature. The seventh magnitude star D.M. − 10° 5057, whose approximate position for 1900 is R.A. 19h. 17·7m., Decl. − 10° 54′, has been previously announced as having a spectrum of the fourth type, but later photographs show that the lines in the spectrum are not those due to hydrogen, but are sometimes seen to be broad bands, and at other times as doubles. These peculiarities, however, cannot be made out in the visible spectrum of the star.

Photography of Solar Prominences.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on August 17, M. Deslandres exhibited some of the results he has obtained since May in the photography of bright lines in solar prominence spectra. The negatives exhibit good reversals of H and K, and the first two lines of the ultra-violet hydrogen series. And M. Deslandres finds from a direct comparison with a Giessler tube that the bright line a little less refrangible than H is really due to hydrogen. It is proposed to construct an apparatus by means of which the prominences at all points on the sun's limb may be photographed and their velocities determined. That two observers, Prof. Hale and M. Deslandres, should have been simultaneously working to attain the same object is somewhat remarkable. From the various papers published by the former gentleman, it appears that he obtained the first reversals of H and K in prominence spectra about the middle of April, and the first photograph showing the form of a prominence on May 7.

Encke's Comet (*c* 1891).—The following ephemeris is from one given by Dr. Backlund in the *Bulletin Astronomique* for August:—

Ephemeris for Berlin Midnight.

1891.		R.A.			Decl.			Log *r*.	Log Δ.
		h.	m.	s.	°	′	″		
Aug.	28	5	2	29	+35	8	0	0·0563	0·0454
Sept.	1	6	31	22	35	9	5	0·0316	0·0229
,,	5	7	2	24	34	43	5	0·0045	0·0025
,,	9	7	35	36	33	40	9	9·9749	9·9850
,,	13	8	10	25	31	58	4	9·9424	9·9719
,,	17	8	45	49	29	29	7	9·9060	9·9638
,,	21	9	20	59	26	16	9	9·8655	9·9626
,,	25	9	55	0	22	25	7	9·8200	9·9677
,,	29	10	27	27	18	4	7	9·7689	9·9727
Oct.	3	10	58	18	13	22	6	9·7120	9·9983
,,	7	11	27	55	8	27	2	9·6503	0·0223
,,	11	11	57	2	+ 3	23	2	9·5897	0·0498
,,	15	12	26	30	− 1	44	4	9·5744	0·0783
,,	19	12	56	53	6	46	1	9·5336	0·1050
,,	23	13	27	41	11	24	3	9·5634	0·1278
,,	27	13	58	6	15	26	8	9·6187	0·1472
,,	31	14	27	27	−18	49	3	9·6809	0·1646

The comet is now in Auriga, which is in the north-east about 10 p.m. On September 8 it passes about 2° north of Castor.

A New Asteroid (312).—On August 12, Dr. Palisa observed what may be a new asteroid, or, according to Dr. Berberich, it may turn out to be identical with (149) or (291).